密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

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OF THE FAR EAST

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Prof. Bailie's Colonization Work and the Chinese Militarists

By Hollington K. Tong

The Taxation-Representation Problem in Shanghai

Tung Wen College and Japanese Propaganda

By H. P. Shastri

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	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
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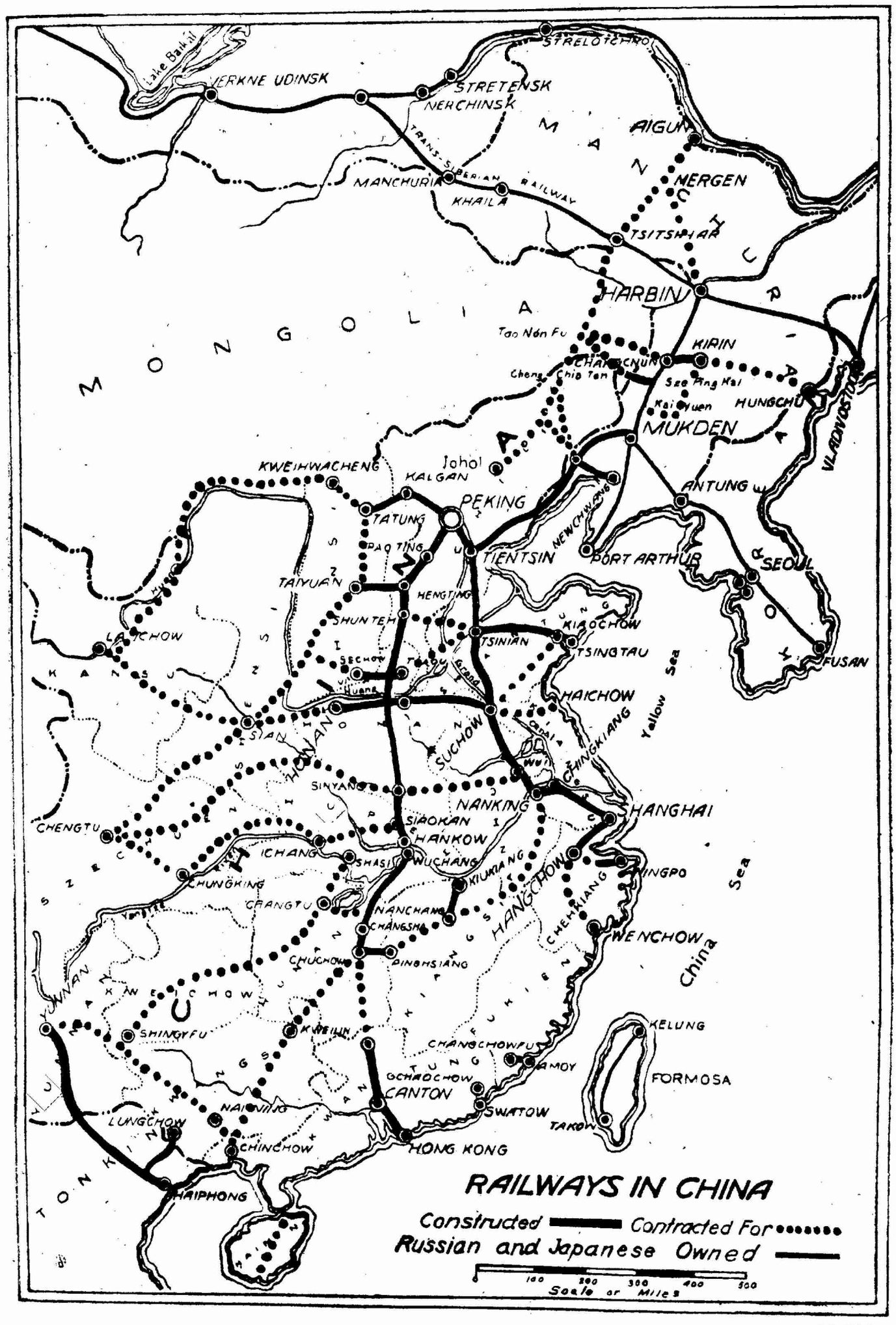
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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE controversy between the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai and the Chinese merchants and property owners over the subject of taxation and representation on the Municipal Council has reached this stage: On August 13 Mr. Ed. White, Acting Chairman of the Municipal Council, addressed a letter to the Chinese business men which stated that the Council had no power to grant Chinese representation on the governing body of the city, but offered the following compromise: "I am, however, after consultation with my colleagues, authorized to say that, when in future the Finance Committee of the Council has under consideration proposals to increase the rate, it will welcome the advice of and consult with a representative Chinese Committee." In answer to this the Chinese property owners held several meetings and finally notified the Municipal Council, through the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, that the offer of Mr. White was unsatisfactory; that what the Chinese require is representation on the Council; and that the tax collections be delayed for a week until the Chinese can appoint a deputation to confer with the Council. Meanwhile the Municipal tax collectors are scouring the city in search of Chinese ratepayers who are "reasonable" enough to pay the tax and argue the case of representation on the Council afterwards—and many of the Chinese are accepting this view and are paying the rate.

FROM the standpoint of the Chinese the offer of the Municipal Council to consult "with a representative Chinese Committee" in future tax matters is too indefinite and may too easily be forgotten. From the standpoint of

the Municipal Council, the offer to recognize the existence of the Chinese in the city and their viewpoint in tax matters, *was a long step indeed*, and a considerable concession from the previous attitude. It was but human nature for the Chinese to use the payment of the present tax increase, as an excuse for pushing their claims for a voice on the Governing Body of the Settlement. The Americans, British, French or any other nationals probably would have done likewise had they been in the same position. The chances are that had any of these latter nationals been involved rather than the Chinese the situation would be more serious than it is. However the condition is serious enough, and it is hoped that the Municipal Council recognizes the gravity of the situation and will use diplomacy instead of force or attempts to "bluff" the Chinese into submission as was done in the student boycott. It is unfortunate that Shanghai hasn't a better sense of humor, for the present predicament that the Council finds itself in is a natural climax to the Council's attitude toward the Student and Merchants Boycott and the Press Licensing enactment.

AS the matter now stands, the Council fears a "loss of face" if it concedes the demands of the Chinese, and the Chinese also fear the same thing if they pass up the opportunity offered to obtain representation on the Council. The sensible way out of the muddle would naturally be concessions on both sides. The Council should go ahead with a definite plan and assure the Chinese that *steps will immediately be taken to organize the Chinese Committee that the Council has promised.* The Chinese on their part *should pay the increased tax without further delay*, otherwise Shanghai will be forced into bankruptcy and the Chinese will lose more than the foreigners, because they own most of the property. In the French Concession, adjoining the International Settlement, these matters have been handled more sensibly. The Chinese have two semi-official representatives on the Governing Body with whom the French Consul-General and Municipal Council may and *do* consult on matters of this kind. This provides the needed safety valve and has enabled the French authorities to keep abreast of developments instead of *behind* as in the case of the International Settlement. The French very wisely have recognized that China is developing and have granted the reforms before they were demanded. The International Settlement on the other hand has usually been ultra-conservative and often has adopted rotten politics if necessary to maintain its position—witness the last Ratepayers' Meeting when the Japanese were dragged into the question—to the everlasting shame of the Settlement.

THE old threadbare argument that the Chinese came into the Settlement for protection and without invitation should be thrown out at once and for ever. They are here and the condition must be accepted. Objection should have been raised fifty years ago—certainly not to-day. The presence of the Chinese in the Settlement was found to be profitable by the early settlers who had land for rent and for sale, or who owned shops with merchandise for sale. The foreigners have given the city a good average government, have made it a leading port of the world, and both Chinese and foreigners have benefited accordingly. Had the Chinese been in control, the International Settlement would in all probability be in the condition of the native city of Shanghai which isn't much in advance of the average Chinese city with its insanitary, dark and narrow streets and lack of everything that makes for health and happiness on the part of the citizens. As business men, all foreigners recognize the desirability of consulting and cooperating with the Chinese business men. Why in the name of common sense should they refuse to adopt the same policy in adminstering the affairs of the city, which in reality is nothing more than a business enterprise? The difficulty here is the same as elsewhere. Public business is nobody's business, so the city just grows and runs itself. The best brains of the city refuse to bother with the city's affairs, hence the public's business is given over to men who run the city as a side enterprise, giving of course their main attention to their private businesses. About the only arm of the Municipal Government that the average Chinese comes in contact with is the police, and the police here are no better—and probably no worse than elsewhere. This of course does not refer to the "special police" which is an excellent institution and has helped not only the municipality, but also the business men who have participated as patriotic volunteers.

SO to sum the matter up, Shanghai needs a reorganization of its form of government. The city is too large and too important to be run by men who are able to give but a fraction of their time to public business. Shanghai should adopt the new and modern form of city government which is so rapidly coming into vogue in Europe and America. The city should employ a real executive of outstanding ability and it should offer a salary that would attract such a man. Shanghai is developing and if present conditions continue, the greater the growth the greater the confusion. The Chinese are developing rapidly and the development should be encouraged, but they must first demonstrate their ability in the government of their own cities, provinces and country, before they reach the point where

they can advise the foreigners who have had experience in the newer methods for a considerable period. If the foreigners who live in China do not keep abreast of events in their home countries they are hastening the time when their powers will be limited by the growing nationalism of new China. There is one other probability and that is Japanese control. In the face of this, sane common sense had better be used in the present crisis. It is to everybody's advantage—Chinese and foreign. It is also distinctly to the advantage of the Japanese, for they are storing up sufficient trouble for themselves elsewhere in China and do not need Shanghai to make it still worse for them in the ultimate settlement of accounts.

IN the course of an editorial comment in the *London & China Express* on the subject, "British Trade in China," the following advice by a correspondent was given:

We desire above all else cooperation between the Chinese and ourselves, for it is in this way that we shall secure the earnest cooperation of the influential classes of that land. They desire the development of their country, but they do not wish the foreigner to come in and take the cream from them, not even giving them a voice in their own affairs. Many of the difficulties in trade in China have been caused by the short-sighted policy of the average merchant, who takes no trouble to understand the peculiar methods of the natives or to look at things from their point of view. The magic word for real and substantial development in China is cooperation with the Chinaman; take him into partnership, give him a chance to profit by the better organization and initiative of the British, and I assure you that we shall not have to complain either of his lack of appreciation or of the volume of business that will pour into the offices of business conducted on these lines. The Chinaman prefers British goods whenever he can get them, but in the vast majority of cases the manufacturers decline either to make or wrap their goods to suit the different localities. How many times has it not been the lot of merchants in China to be told by British firms: We make such and such an article for Hongkong, and we shall be glad to sell you the same for Hankow or other place, absolutely refusing to realise that these places are hundreds of miles apart and that the conditions are quite different. The Chinese have plenty of money to invest themselves and are waiting for opportunities to invest in British companies, but they rightly ask for some measure of cooperation with us in this work. They deeply appreciate British methods in so far as they are based on strict justice for all, and have the highest admiration for our method of settling differences. Large schemes are waiting the enterprise of foreigners, preferably British, such as the erection of electric light plants—I have an offer for the erection of complete plants in four large cities in China, but owing to the rotten state of the cables nothing can be done—waterworks, ferries, cotton mills, paper works, brick-making plants, sawmills, mining developments, and railways. There is a real need for a closer touch with the native, less of the haughty "taipan" dignity and more real seeking to understand his point of view, and I assure you that there is a good deal to be said for that point of view, though it is too often brushed aside by the unthinking, as of no value or interest. It is indeed high time that the financiers and merchants of this great country began to do something more than talk. Prompt and energetic action is required if we are to seize the golden opportunities that are simply asking to be utilised and worked in that wonderful land of China.

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Prof. Bailie's Colonization Work at Kirin Stopped by Militarists

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

PROFESSOR Joseph Bailie, while engaged in teaching flood refugees from the province of Chihli how to become independent by cultivation of the soil at a little mountainous village called Omuhsien in Manchuria, on June 26 was severely beaten by six soldiers after which they then robbed him. Although the Chinese authorities were aware of the outrage perpetrated upon Prof. Bailie, who is known as the "Purple Mountain Colonizer," they have not yet done anything for him. The foreign victim of Chinese militarism loves the Chinese so much that he is reluctant to present claims for indemnity for the losses he suffered, know-

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ing too well that it would be the innocent who would have to pay.

For ten years Professor Bailie has been devoting his time and energy to the establishment of a model settlement which would serve as a nucleus for extensive colonization in China. In carrying out his plans to render this form of public service he has lived together with poor farmers in places far away from civilization, foregone the comforts of home life, and refused remunerative positions. But the Chinese government does not show much appreciation of his work.

The flood of 1917 devastated many districts in Chihli and brought starvation to thousands of people. The land in the affected districts was so low that there was no way to drain the water and make it again fit for agriculture. Prof. Bailie volunteered to assist. His scheme was to send famine sufferers to Manchuria for the colonization of waste land. The North China Christian Flood Relief Committee agreed to finance it. At the beginning of 1918 he took the first group of famine sufferers to Kirin and was in charge of them until July 26. The Flood Relief Committee has now decided to give up the colonizing work and leave the colonists to look after themselves in the land that had been plowed. More than $9,000 which had been voted for the scheme has been withdrawn.

The work, though not absolutely lost, is practically destroyed by the soldiers. This last episode of a most promising undertaking is sad indeed. "I shall never again attempt colonization in any place where law and order cannot be maintained," said Prof. Bailie, who attributed the failure of his scheme to misgovernment. "My heart goes out to the poor people in Manchuria where I attempted to be of assistance. They are suffering in silence. No one is voicing their oppression. I feel mean in leaving them, but I would certainly be shot if I went there again. No sooner have the young men from Anhwei and Kiangsu, who I suppose are good enough in their own homes, been to Manchuria as officials, than they enter into the spirit of the gang of robbers that surround their yamens. When are we going to have men of character occupying these positions of trust? But I needn't ask that question, for when a decent official tries to act like a human being he is soon driven out as in the case of the previous official at Omuhsien, a Mr. Mao. Mao was well liked by the people, but the King-makers at Omuhsien didn't want him. So they drove him away."

A graphic account of his work among the Manchurian colonists and of several incidents leading to his maltreatment at the hands of soldiers, the so-called guardians of the law, which will at the same time give an accurate idea of the terrible conditions existing in that part of the country, has been obtained from Prof. Bailie, who reluctantly discussed the matter with the writer.

At a place called Pei Da Yang, about ten *li* northeast of where I had been living at Ichisung, we succeeded in breaking 75 English acres of land this spring. The time we had in which to do planting of the staple crops of corn, beans, millet and *pai tz* lasted from May 25 to *Mang Chung* which corresponded this year to June 7. The slow methods employed by the Chinese in planting newly broken land would, if followed, have prevented our getting seed into more than a fraction of the land as it was impossible to employ enough men to do the hoeing involved. We therefore rigged up seven pairs of three-section breaking

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barrows, putting three horses to each pair, and with these seven barrows going, began tearing out the roots of bushes and shrubbery. Fifty men were put to using pickaxes and hoes to complete the clearing, and collect the roots and rubbish in piles all over the land. The land was pulverized in a way that was novel to the people of the district and many of them came to study our methods. We had our land in better shape before we began to sow our first crop than they usually had theirs for their third crop. As I had not any one there who could broadcast the seeds, I got up early every morning, crossed the mountain, sowed the seed broadcast myself, and at the same time supervised the general work. This I kept up until June 7, when we still had two days' work before we could finish our sowing.

On June 7 Mr. Hu, the headman of that district, and as true and honest a man as I have ever met, came to us in the field where I was sowing, and squatted down to tell me something. When I also squatted he told me quietly that he wanted me not to come back to Pei Da Yang for some time, as the whole place was very unsettled. Pointing to a mountain northwest of where we were and about 4 or 5 *li* away, he said: "Last night twenty *hutze* (robbers) stopped at the house of 'so and so.' I heard them say that they wanted to kidnap you on the way to or from Pei Da Yang, carry you into the recesses of the mountains and hold you there for ransom." He lowered his voice still further and whispered: "I think they are Chinese soldiers masquerading as *hutze*." He finally asked me to take his advice seriously as it didn't matter much if one of them were carried off, but if I was carried off it would mean trouble with outside nations. I did take what he had said seriously, for I had been in fear of this very thing practically all the time I was in Kirin province. That night, in going back home, I was however not molested. As soon as I reached home, *i. e.* the Chinese inn in which I had been staying, I wrote a letter to the Officer in charge of the camp of regular soldiers at Omuhsien, informing him of the situation, and requesting a guard for protection. No answer came. Ten days later I wrote (in direct) to the Tuchun in Kirin.

Before going any further with this story let me state who this officer of the camp at Omuhsien is and why I applied to him and not to a Mr. Han who is the civil magistrate at Omuhsien for protection. Two years ago Meng Tuchun sent a body of soldiers to the mountains around Ichisung to apprehend a desperado called Wong and his two hundred

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followers who terrorized all living in that district. They succeeded in rounding up the gang. Wong stipulated that he would surrender only on condition that he and his followers be given a camp at Omuhsien and that he be appointed the captain in charge. His condition was approved by the Tuchun; he together with his men then entered the government service and has since become the make-believe guardian of the place. My reason for applying to him and not to the Hsien official was that his men are the terror of the whole place. Besides, there was some bad blood between his braves and the police under Mr. Han.

Another incident to give a side light. Captain Wong, about a month prior to the date of the attack on me, called at the inn in which we had been living. Walked right ahead into my room, all the time ignoring my people and myself, and finally condescended to talk to me. As my midday meal was ready I invited him to share it with me. He did so. After the meal he remarked that I had been living very economically, which, as you know, meant that I treated him poorly. After a number of other ugly remarks, and questions regarding what arms I had, he stalked out again with his soldiers at his heels, and did not condescend at the outer door to turn around to acknowledge my farewell. Such is the officer to whom I was compelled to apply for protection and justice in the land of these enemies of the human race, over 100 miles away from my friends.

Still another incident I shall have to impose upon you before you can see the setting of the whole situation. More than a year ago, just after the first batch of refugees from Weanshsien had arrived, an officer with twenty odd men came into the inn at Wochikou in which I was at that time living. These braves took a good solid meal and washed it down with strong wine. Of course they paid nothing for what they ate and drank. The officer however returned this courtesy by reviling the landlord. I feared they would get into a scrap and went over, trying to pacify the officer. I told him that I had been there for a month and found Mr. Li a nice fellow. No sooner had I begun to talk than the officer jumped up and commenced scolding me for interfering in what was not my business, and questioned why I, a foreigner, should have dared to meddle. I said again that Li was my good friend and that I couldn't but stand by him. He asked me what business anyway had I there. I tried to tell him how I had come to help the poor, a number of whom were standing around, to break land. I thought my object of taking his attention away from the trouble with the landlord had been accomplished when a member of the Wenan gentry came up to my side and suggested (very unwisely indeed) that we report the whole matter to the Tuchun. I do not remember whether I assented, for no sooner had my friend passed this remark than the officer in a frenzy drew his pistol from his belt, thrust it into my face and ordered all of his men to kill me. Click! click! went all those old rifles and I was covered by them all, most of whom were now swearing at both the landlord and me. Finally an old gentleman got in between the rifle muzzles and me, and the scene soon ended, but not before a paper was drawn up imposing the death penalty on me if I should report the matter to the official. Two "Wei yuans" from the Omuhsien magistrate who were engaged in delimiting our land were also compelled to sign this paper. I never reported it nor did those two officials "officially" report it. This occurred about a year ago. Though I had met my committee since then, I never related this incident because I knew that if I did they would not have permitted me to go back last winter.

Other incidents could be quoted to show how it was a constant strain on all of us and especially on myself to hear of soldiers passing our place. They frequently compelled our people to take three of the six horses out of the plow to help commandeer a cart from another party. I had to run after them and get our horses back. Sometimes they would take hold of our men either at work or going to their work and force them to accompany them and

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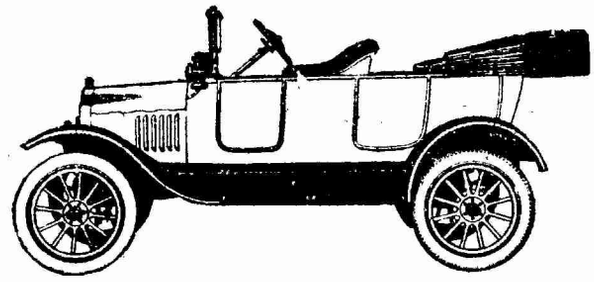

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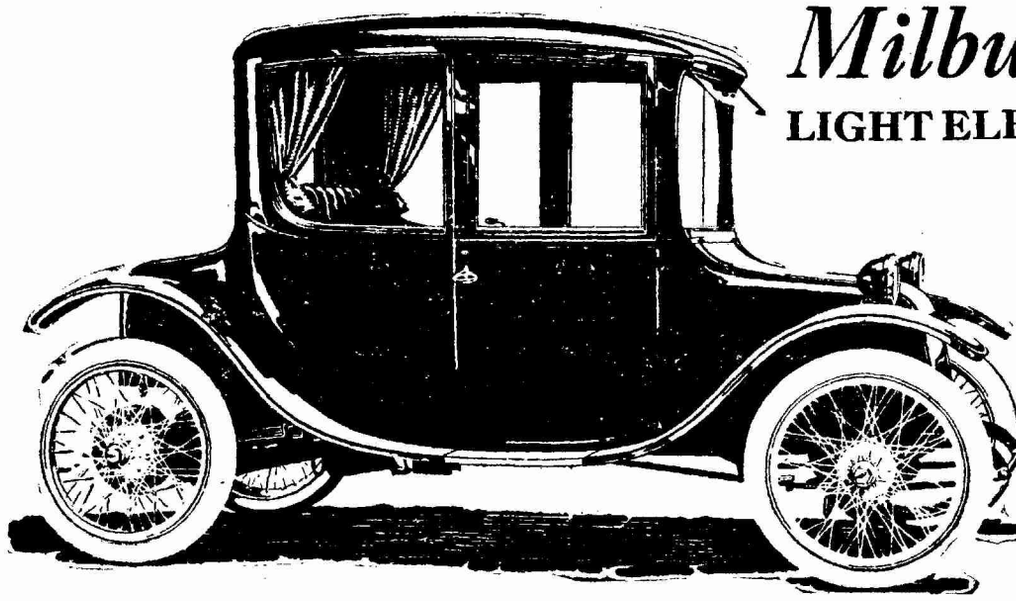
carry their burdens. The unpleasant task of releasing our men naturally fell upon me. On one occasion a petty officer drove up to our straw stack and began filling his cart with our straw when straw was selling for 8 *tiao* a bundle, *i. e.* about 7 little sheaves for a dollar. I had to tell him that I couldn't afford it. He and his men were sullen when they were obliged to unload the straw. At one time when I was insisting on getting it back for our own cattle, he tried to level his rifle on me. With these and a number of other incidents of like character related, you can see how I was living on tenter-hooks the whole time I stayed there. Now I shall return and relate how I was beaten and robbed.

The 26th of June was a very stormy day. For some reason I had returned from what I had been doing earlier than usual, finished my midday meal and had the table cleared before noon. I had just sat down to write some letter or tie up some package to mail when my door behind me was violently driven open by a blow from a rifle. I looked around and found six guns levelled at me by a band of men in the uniform of regular soldiers with belts full of cartridges. It had not been long before I was up, facing them and pushing aside the muzzles with my hands while all the time I was expostulating with them and asking what they wanted. I was all the more puzzled when I recognized the faces of at least three of them. During this time some had begun beating me with the butts of their rifles and others thrust the muzzles of their rifles against my face and shoulders and abdomen. I was kept busy parrying the blows of the rifle butts with my arms, and catching the muzzles and diverting the thrusts with my hands. I was all the worse handicapped as I did not want to enrage any of them by seeming to make any aggression, the first sign of which I was aware would have been followed by the pulling of one or more triggers. They beat me out of my inner room into the servants' quarters and from there into the general kitchen. Here I received very heavy blows from the rifle butts, as the soldiers had more room to use them. I caught most of them on my right arm until it was broken.

By this time I had reached the door leading into the eastern room of the building where I knew there were about ten men who were helping the landlord in hoeing the seeds. I turned around and appealed to those whom I considered my friends and explained my innocence of having done the soldiers or their officers any injury. When I thus turned around, four of the soldiers thrust the muzzles of their rifles into my back and loins, breaking one of my ribs. I then believed that I was a dead man for I reasoned in this way: once they got me down they would finish me. So with all my might I turned around again and began defending myself. The sight I saw when I entered that room is one that I can never forget and one that I am sorry to say represents China before her militaristic oppressors.

All these ten or eleven helpers of the landlord were lying flat on the *k'ang* with their hands over their eyes lest my attackers should think some one of them might later identify them. This sight in a twinkling made my heart sink still lower as I realized that no help could come from that quarter. At this movement, in answer to my constant appeal as to what the soldiers wanted, the little girl who is the betrothed of the landlord's son shouted out "*chien*." Then I realized that money was wanted. I must confess it had never dawned on me before, for these were men most of whom I knew. Some of them had been my guards. I at once shouted out: "If you want money it is all in my trunk in the inner room." For the first time the beating ceased and all the rifles were levelled on me. With difficulty I extracted the keys from my pocket. "Open the trunk," was the shout. All the time I was thrusting my hand into my right pocket while the key was in my left pocket. I had lost my sense. As soon as I opened the trunk, the shout "throw the money on the *k'ang*" came from all, while the rifles were pointed at me. I



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was very glad indeed to throw out all the money. More! more! was the cry. I said I had not any more. Give up your six-shooter! "I have no firearms," was my reply. Under the cover of rifles I was then led by three soldiers to the second room while the others rifled my trunk. Among other things they took away was the 5th Order of Chiao Ho Decoration which was given me for colonization work when I was in Peking last, and some clothing, etc. Anyway I had not much to lose. They did not take my big overcoat because it smelt of moth balls and thought it might bring them bad luck. Finally I was ordered to give up my watch, which I did. They then wanted me to open the trunks of the cook. I told them I did not know whether he had money or not. As an alternative, they took me back to my inner room and commanded me to open another trunk. I said it contained only old clothes. As I saw further violence coming I hastened to open it. I had to use both hands to throw the contents out on my bed. "Open the next!" was the shout.

Hereupon one of them who had been there often as a soldier's guard said I was right, that these other trunks contained things valueless. Following this, the shout was raised while the rifles were still levelled on me, "not to report to the officials!" I responded more than a dozen times that I would not. One of them then said they might take their rifles down and I would not report as I had not reported the last time. At once I recognized this man as one of the party that "covered" me at Wochikou a year ago. Even in the midst of the confusion I had time to reason that it was all a matter with the soldiers and that my silence regarding the former incident now saved my life. No sooner had this man said this than the rifles went down and the men who only a second or two previously had me covered had the meanness to pretend a sort of sympathy with me. More than one said "we didn't want your life," but still kept urging that I must not tell. A dirty old rope was found on the back of my chair. It was either to bind me for carrying me off or for some other evil purpose. They left it behind them. I could not believe my senses that they were going. When they got out of the house a whistle blew and another in response, and they suddenly went away. I simply fell back into my chair. At this time my right arm pained so much that my back did not seem to give pain. But with all the pain I felt I had got off easy.

As I simply could not sit up I went to bed and gradually my friends came in to express their sympathy. Among others, the Peking carpenter who was building my house. Luckily

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the last time I had been in Shanghai I brought with me a rattan chair. So I asked the carpenter if he could rig it up with a pair of poles. He did so, and the next morning I was able to start for Kirin carried by four men.

Shortly before we started, one of Captain Wong's subordinates arrived with ten soldiers. He had come to investigate. They had no idea of following the "*hutze.*" I told the officer that they were not "*hutze*" but "*Lu Chun*" (soldiers). He held to his denial till I told him I knew some of them. Oh! yes, he said, you likely recognized that pockmarked fellow Yu who had been one of your guards. I told him I recognized more than one. At first he was unwilling to send a guard with me across the mountain to the next camp, but when he saw the Tuchun's passport which I had not lost, he sent eight soldiers to accompany our party to the next camp. On the 2nd of July Dr. Grey examined me and found among other things a broken rib.

I am only one of the many victims of that gang of thugs. Some poor people were even worse beaten than I was at other places that same day. They have no redress. I have if I want it. I want to continue to represent them. At present they are voiceless, and helpless. About a week before I was beaten, the brother of a Mr. Hu, for instance, came to my room. I asked him where he had been as he evidently had been on a journey with his horses and carts. He said he had just returned from carrying an official over the mountain. The said official, a young man from the South, had sent two of his soldiers to Hu's place, and ordered the man to hitch up. He did so. Hu spent three days through the very worst of roads and had received as payment one meal and eighteen *tiao* (one Mexican dollar sells for 60 *tiao*). My blood boiled. But he replied, "The official did not beat me," and smiled in resignation. Is this not enough to make any man weep? Is it not enough to make any persons who call themselves free men to rise and kill or do anything to shake off the shackles of their brethren? Surely, if the condition of thousands of these people were only made known to patriotic Chinese, they would no longer live at ease. My case is a small matter. All I have related could be multiplied by thousands and tens of thousands.

Peking, August 16, 1916.

General Ma and the Boycott in Shantung

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

The summary execution of three of the leaders of the boycott movement by General Ma Liang, Defense Commissioner of Tsinan, in Shantung a few weeks ago, has caused nation-wide indignation. All of these victims of militarism were respectable people in that province, wielded considerable local influence, held leading positions among the Mohammedans, and were the most peaceful and law-abiding citizens. One of them was a doctor and at the time of his execution was nearly seventy years of age. The only charge against them was that they urged the people to purchase home-made goods instead of products imported from Japan. Relatives of the deceased are now in Peking trying to bring the case before the Central government and secure redress. General Ma Liang, it is reported, has also been summoned to Peking to make an explanation. It may be remembered that a few weeks ago General Ma asked the permission of Peking to declare martial law in Tsinan, and without knowing his motives, it is said the permission was granted. Under the protection of martial law, General Ma immediately committed the crimes mentioned above.

One chief reason for placing Shantung under martial law is to prevent the people of the province from voicing their grievances against Japan or against their own military officers and civil officials who are under Japanese influence. In this connection the *Yih Shih Pao*, an influential

daily newspaper in Tientsin, published a cartoon, (which is reproduced herewith) to show how the people's mouths have been closed and their hands tied. In spite of General Ma's high-

handed methods, the student and merchant classes in Tsinan have been keeping up the boycott movement, and there is small sign of weakening. Notwithstanding the existence of martial law, one object of which is to muzzle the people, they are circulating broadcast in the different provinces letters conveying information of General Ma's persecution of innocent persons. Below is the gist of one of such letters which appeared in the Chinese press to show that the so-called martial law cannot muzzle the people :

"Since the failure of the Chinese delegation from securing just treatment at the Paris peace conference, China has been in imminent danger of losing her independence. As a result the patriotic people have launched forth the movement to get back Tsingtao, to resist the signing by China of the peace treaty and to boycott Japanese goods. They have not abated in their patriotic efforts. Unexpectedly, Ma Liang, Chief of the Second Division of the War Participation Army, Defense Commissioner of Tsinan and concurrently Chief of the 47th Brigade, declared martial law with the permission of the Central government, and announced that those who refuse either to buy Japanese goods or sell Chinese goods to the Japanese shall be dealt with as rebels and severely punished. He sent his troops to compel the Chinese shops to sell to the Japanese merchants rice to the amount of 25,000 piculs. The rice was conveyed to the Kiaotsi Railway Station under the convoy

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of his soldiers for transportation to Tsingtao. Out of this transaction General Ma is reported to have made $50,000. The students and merchants tried to prevent the sale of rice, but his troops arrested twenty of them and brought them to his Yamen where they were cruelly tortured. Representatives of the people attempted to secure the release of the arrested, and in turn they were cursed.

"Even General Ma's own soldiers protested against his high-handedness. He consequently called a meeting of the officers. During the meeting General Ma stated that it was Japan which supplied money and ammunition to his army and that therefore they should feel grateful to Japan. One of the officers stood up and denounced him in the following terms : 'It is true that money and ammunition were supplied by Japan; but did we pay for them? For these we gave Japan concessions and must repay the loan. We need not feel grateful to Japan. Dare you who are also a Chinese utter such nonsense? We military men should serve only our country loyally. Those who don't should be shot.' Then this officer tried to kill General Ma with his side-arm, but failed to reach him. General Ma immediately fled and later attempted to kill the officer, but he refrained from so doing, knowing that the soldiers under the latter's command were with him in the stand he took."

General Ma has now been disowned by his fellow Mohammedans. The latter in a circular denounce him in strong terms. The concluding part of the circular urges him to imitate the

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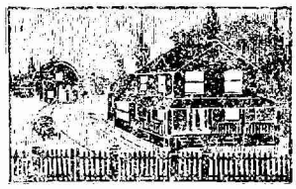

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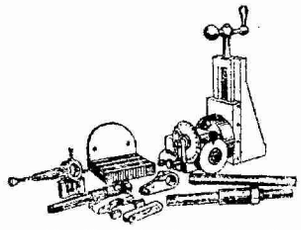

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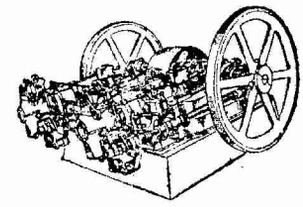

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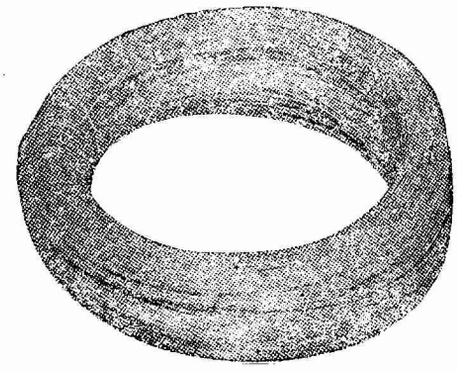

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example of General Wu Pei-fu, commander of the 3rd Division, and General Feng Yu-hsiang, commander of the Sixteenth Mixed Brigade, both of whom are in Hunan and are intensely loyal to the country. General Ma is reported to be now anti-Mohammedan as well as anti-Christian. It is said that he has a strong dislike for all the foreign missionaries in Tsinan and hints to them the possibility of another Boxer rising. He calls them "Erh Ma tze" or Second Devils, which is the term the Boxers used in 1900. If he remains in Shantung, it is feared that he may be instigated by the Japanese to be more anti-foreign. It is certain that no foreigner other than the Japanese will be able to receive any protection from him unless the Japanese complications are cleared up.

K.

Shantung Province, August 15, 1919.

Tung Wen College and Japanese Propaganda in China

BY H. P. SHASTRI

THE makers of new Japan knew well that it was essential for the existence of Japan to win the confidence of China and keep on good terms with her. But this conviction grew deeper when after the termination of the Chino-Japanese War the triple alliance of Russia, France and Germany compelled Japan to give up the Kuangtung Peninsula which China had ceded to her by the treaty of Shimonoseki. Reluctantly Japan withdrew from the peninsula. It was at this time that the German Kaiser coined the phrase "Yellow Peril," and invited the attention of the Western nations to the growing power of Japan which the Kaiser looked upon with considerable suspicion. How Li Hung-chang laughed in his sleeves and enjoyed the satisfaction of having defeated Japan on the field of diplomacy! But indeed he drove away the leopard and invited the tiger. For soon after Russia took Port Arthur, Germany Tsingtao, France

Kuen Chow. To protect her interests and trade in the Yangtze Valley, Great Britain took Weihaiwei.

These events opened the eyes of the Chinese but they thought that Japan was after all an Eastern nation and not so harmful and that it was necessary to establish friendly relations with her. We must not forget while considering these facts that at that time Japan had many more broad-minded statesmen than now and the authors of the "Twenty-one" demands were in the background. The Chinese said, "Japan is the lips and China the teeth. The lips are necessary for the protection of the teeth and must be respected." A wave of enthusiasm passed through China and a number of Japanese residing in China went to Tokio to explain China's feelings of friendliness to Japan.

Major A. H. Naizu, President of Tung Wen College of Shanghai

At this time Prince Konoye returned from Germany and made an extensive tour in China. The Prince had long been a student in Germany and was well acquainted with the political situation in Europe. He had also studied the Balkan question and to his astonishment he discovered that there were many points of resemblance between the situations in the Far East and the Near East. The Prince also concluded that it was very desirable for Japan to have friendly relations with China. When he came to Tokio a deputation of Japanese residents in China waited upon him to enlist his sympathy and cooperation in establishing better relations between China and Japan. The Prince promised to work for this cause and soon after a society called the "Towa Dobun Kai" (association of the Eastern peoples using the same language and characters) was founded and with this was incorporated an already existing society called the Towa Association. The chief aim of the Association was the preservation of peace in the Far East under the shadow of Chino-Japanese friendship. Prince Konoye was the first president of the Association and Major-General Sato the chief director. A branch of the Association was established at Hankow, where Mr. Managato founded a Chinese daily. Mr. Edie was put in charge of the Shanghai branch and other branches were founded at Peking, Tientsin, Nanking, etc. Thus the propaganda for Chino-Japanese friendship made good progress and both the Chinese and Japanese were favorably impressed with the activities of the propagandists. When the said Association decided to do some kind of educational work in China, it founded the Tung Wen College, in Meiji Era 33—nineteen years ago, at Nanking. A branch was simultaneously established for imparting knowledge to the Chinese. Major-General Sato was appointed president of the Nanking Tung Wen College. It began with 24 Japanese students and 13 professors. The students were selected and sent by the prefectural heads of the Japanese Empire,

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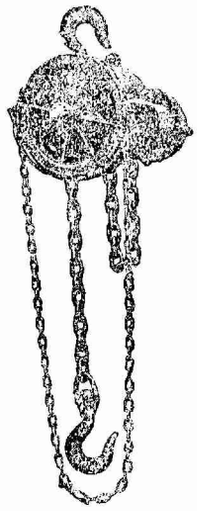

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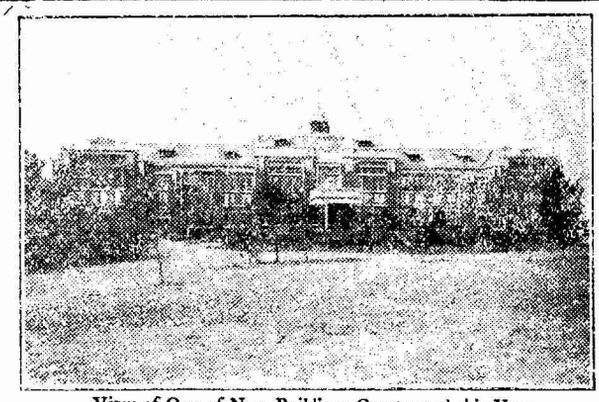
and the same system of recruitment still continues. The curriculum included Chinese history, classics, language, geography, economics and politics. Each scholar was given Yen 20 a month scholarship by the prefectural government which selected him and although no government subsidy was given to the institution publicly, still the institution did not lack government support and sympathy. Soon after the foundation of the college the Boxer rising took place and the Japanese students hurried to Shanghai to find protection. The Chinese branch of the college was abolished and has never been revived since. Prince Konoye cooperated with the Chinese in quelling the rising and he sent several wires to the Tuchuns of Nanking and Woochang advising them how to arrest the progress of the rising in those provinces. Mr. Odagiri, who was then Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, gave proofs of real statesmanship by organizing a society of all the consuls in Shanghai to protect the interests of their nationals. When the Boxer rising subsided, many of the Viceroys sent large numbers of Chinese students to study in Japan and the feeling of goodwill between the two countries increased considerably. These students on their return to China reformed educational methods and institutions after the models furnished by the Japanese colleges.



View of One of New Buildings Constructed this Year

In Shanghai the Tung Wen College was conducted in a small building near Bubbling Well Road. But soon after a good building was obtained close to the arsenal and the college was shifted to that place. Here the college expanded considerably and many new students came from Japan to join it. The same year a life-size picture of the Emperor Meiji was installed with pompous ceremonies and the new laws and regulations were added the same year and a fresh batch of 90 young patriots joined the college from Japan.

In 37 Meiji (1904) 60 students graduated from the college. But soon after the Russo-Japanese War broke out and the students left the college in a body and proceeded to the theater of war to serve as interpreters and investigators and it is stated on good authority that

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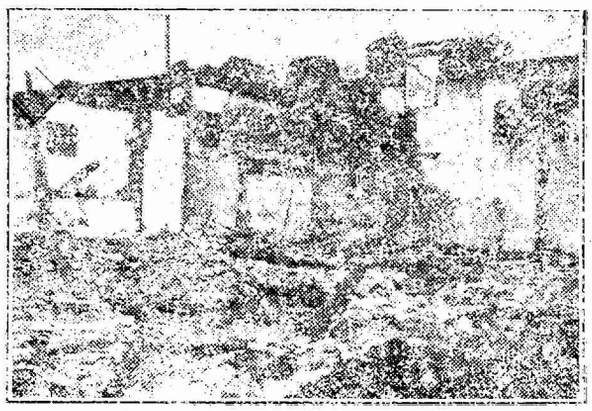
these trained young men rendered good services to their country. In 43 Meiji (1910) the college celebrated its 10th anniversary. In 1913 the second revolution broke out in China and the college being situated close to the Chinese arsenal it was bombed and entirely destroyed. Along with the college building a library attached to the college was destroyed, containing 30,000 Chinese volumes and a large record of investigations made by the college in China. The college shifted to the International Settlement, Shanghai, and the former students, merchants and other benevolent Japanese came forward with funds to erect a new building for their college. His Imperial Majesty once contributed Yen 2,000 to the funds of the college to express the Imperial goodwill towards the institution.



College was Destroyed in Second Revolution

Two years ago the college occupied the newly built premises in Siccawei. In 1917 there were 300 students, 20 Japanese professors, 3 Chinese and 2 foreign teachers. Until 1917 the college turned out 1,200 graduates who are scattered all over China serving in different capacities and Mr. Tokonami, now Home Minister in Tokio, once humorously remarked that the Japanese business in China—both official and commercial—would be completely dislocated if the graduates of the Tung Wen College were to go on strike. The following are some of the specialities of the students of the Tung Wen College:

1. They consider themselves to be representatives of the Japanese nation in China and take every care to see that the Chinese form a good and correct estimate of Japan through them.
2. It is their duty to protect China.
3. They are ready to impart knowledge to the Chinese.
4. Each year during the summer vacation the students go out in batches and travel throughout China, talking to farmers, inn-keepers, small merchants, etc., teaching them sanitation, hygiene, domestic, economy, etc., and on return each student submits a report on his observations and investigations.

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Studying in Japan and abroad	92
Working independently in foreign countries	9
Buddhist missionaries	2
Profession unknown	60
Died	59
Employed in banks and firms in China	466
Teachers	10
Professors	10
Judicial service	1
In consular service	33
In executive service	38
In their homes in Japan	249
"Investigators" in China	252

Tientsin, Shantung, China and America

Japan's "Apology"

From the "Boston Transcript"

An official announcement that Japan had apologized for the indignities inflicted upon American troops at Tientsin by Japanese subjects is followed by a Washington dispatch that the apology is deemed insufficient by the Department of State. Acting Secretary of State Phillips is quoted as warning the correspondents that the Tientsin incident is not yet closed. While declining to discuss the matter officially for publication, he left his visitors with the impression that the terms of the apology offered were regarded as altogether insufficient.

The reluctance of the Department to regard the apology as meeting its demands will not be criticized by those who keep in mind the treatment accorded Corporal Rohner of the 15th Infantry. His commanding officer, Col. Wilder, reported that Rohner was stabbed from behind by a Japanese bayonet, thrown into the courtyard of a Japanese police station, and left there bleeding and half-naked after he had been identified as an American officer.

The Japanese apology covering Corporal Rohner's treatment is couched in the following words of Gen. Kemei: "I also have the honor to communicate to you my deep regret for the possible lack of friendliness and caution on the part of the Japanese, even

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though in the midst of confusion, in treating the wounded American soldier on the same night."

Also outrageous were the brutal treatment to which Capt. Roy H. Higgins of the 15th Infantry was subjected and the deliberate affront accorded the uniform of the United States army in the arrest of Corporal De Cordova of the American provost guard.

The indisposition of Acting Secretary of State Phillips to regard the Japanese apology as in any degree adequate redounds to his credit and to the credit of the Department. If the administration will support the Department's position in this serious matter it can count upon the unqualified support of all straight Americans. Japan must not be permitted to duplicate Mexico's treatment of Americans. Let us hope that a demand for an immediate disavowal of the outrages suffered by our defenders at Tientsin, for a complete apology, for a promise to punish the guilty Japanese subjects, and for damages is already on its way from Washington to Tokio.

China Must Develop the Nations Commerce

From the "Shih Pao"

Will Germany and Austria leave the China market alone now that they will soon resume trade relations with the world? We do not think this is likely. In declaring that China is at peace again with these countries, we practically took the hint from the nations. It is good to realise that the end of the Great War means the beginning of a commercial revolution in which the law of the survival of the fittest will be a particularly decisive factor in the successes and failures of the numerous competitive countries. Will China be able to keep abreast with the Powers noted for their commercial genius if on all occasions, great or small, we take hints from others? It behoves our merchants to adopt early measures to develop our trade conditions so that we may be able to "make good" in the coming age of trade competition which has already dawned on us. Any further delay to solve this momentous problem will prove disastrous.

China Beset by Many Problems

From the "Shen Chow Jih Pao"

The question of a new cabinet, the problem of the resumption of the peace conference, and the case of the Shantung settlement, these are issues fraught with momentous importance. Yet on account of the vicissitudes of the political situation, no one is able to foretell with any degree of certainty what will eventually happen in these matters. We have also before us the unpleasant reports of unrest in Tibet and Mongolia without any clear knowledge of the measures that our government will adopt in dealing efficiently with the troubles in these frontier regions. However, the President, the cabinet, the (bogus) parliament and the various political parties have given us assurances without number that "they assume unreserved responsibility in the discharge of their duties." What they have actually done with faltering steps and wavering minds is enough to convince us that they are trying to delude the country with notions of a false security. This is most regrettable at the present time when we see around us the alarming proofs of incessant intrigues on the part of our foes to undermine the foundation of our sorely-tried Republic.

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China's Ignorance of World Affairs

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

The people of China are well-known for their ignorance of world affairs. This is as true of the so-called educated men and officials as it is of the uneducated countrymen and illiterates. What do these educated men and officials know about the world? All they crave is flattery. These who support them are considered good, those who oppose them are labelled bad men. Formerly they used to condemn all their enemies as revolutionists. Now they accuse every opponent of being a Bolshevik agent. But if we were to ask them what is a Revolutionist, or what is a Bolshevik, we are afraid that they would not be able to give any satisfactory explanation. Such men are indeed pitiable. The problem before us is how to educate these educated men and officials.

More of China's Problems

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao"

There are a few simple solutions to some of our momentous problems, which should prove thoroughly practicable. Of late a number of associations and unions have sprung into existence. Their motives are certainly to be admired for they have one common aim, which is to safeguard the national and economic interests of China. We would advise them that if they wish to achieve their objects, they must do things which yield practical results and not content themselves with the despatch of telegrams.

To fight the battle of the boycott to a successful issue, there must be a resolute refusal to handle the goods on which we put the ban. It is pitiable to divert our attention from this course by attacking Chinese business men who happen to have been naturalised as foreign subjects for very special reasons.

Instead of levelling hostile criticisms on one or two members of the General Chamber of Commerce, the most important thing is to prepare a program of practical reform so that the results will place the General Chamber on a more progressive basis.

With regard to the increase in the Municipal tax, our compatriots should meet the wishes of the Municipal Council by a prompt payment of the increase, and then continue the agitations for Chinese representation on the Council with undiminished zeal. The increased tax and a Chinese voice in municipal administration are two separate issues.

The ignorance of the people has led them to have recourse to superstitious practices to stop the cholera. Those who understand the futility of this means of warding off a contagious disease should try to enlighten the ignorant people.

News from Peking and Tientsin

T. A. Barson, chairman of the Peking Syndicate and director of the Chinese Mining Corporation, is spending a fortnight at Peitaiho.

The An Fu Club is bringing to bear all the pressure it can to secure a renewal of the extended term of parliament. It fears that during the recess, the President may reorganize the cabinet to the Club's disadvantage.

It is here announced that Dr. Tang Tsung-nien, one of the Medical Officers of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, has obtained one year's leave to undergo post-graduate studies in the Chicago Medical College in America.

As a precautionary measure against the spread of cholera, the head Administration of the Peking-Hankow Railway has issued an official notice advising that no coffins containing corpses will be accepted for conveyance until further notice.

General Wang Yi-tang, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been appointed chief of the Northern delegation to the Shanghai peace conference. Soon after his appointment he sent a telegram to the provinces announcing his acceptance of it.

There is a report in circulation of the rapproachement of General Tuan Chi-jui and President Hsu Shih-chang. It is believed that a definite split has occurred between General Hsu Shu-cheng owing to the former's refusal to oppose the President.

One hundred and seventy-six emergency men of the U. S. 15th Infantry left Tientsin on Monday for Chinwangtao to take the army transport *Warren* for Manila and from Manila they will be transferred to the s. s. *Sherman* bound for the United States.

The Ministry of Communications has telegraphed to the Provincial Assembly and the Chamber of Commerce of Honan that the government has decided to cancel all arrangements, if any, made with the Japanese for the construction of the western section of the Lo-Tung Railway.

Owing to the termination of the war, the government has decided to re-appoint Dr. W. W. Yen to the post of Chinese Minister to Germany. The

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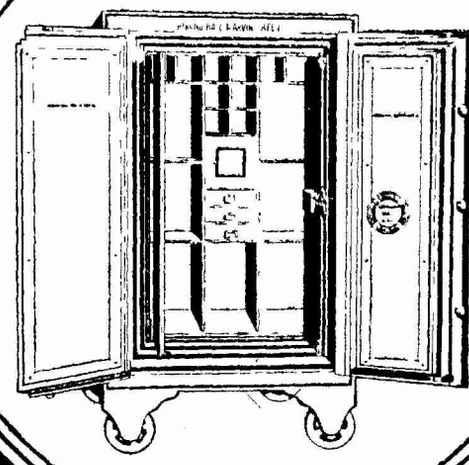

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Chinese peace delegation has been instructed to inform the Berlin government of the affair through neutral sources.

A number of members of parliament have introduced a bill impeaching Shih Shao-tseng, director of the Lung-Hai Railway, for having "sold the section between Kuangyintang and Tungkuang to the Japanese under the pretext of making a contract for its construction."

The marriage of Miss Edith Mace to J. P. Mederis took place at the American Consulate in Tientsin last Sunday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander King of the London Mission Hospital and was witnessed by Consul-General P. S. Heintzlemann.

The Tientsin Commissioner of Police, Chang Yu-tung, called a meeting of doctors and health officers at the Police Yamen last Tuesday to consider the question of how to protect Tientsin against cholera. The health officers of the different foreign concessions were also present by invitation.

M. Fernand Hebert has been appointed by the Paris board of the International Wagons Lits Coy., to succeed the late Mons. Derville, who was murdered at Vladivostock, as agent general at Peking. He has already left Paris for China, and upon his arrival will visit all the company's agencies in the Far East.

A number of Christians, foreign and Chinese, in Peking and Tientsin left on Thursday morning for Peitaiho, to attend the Northwestern Christian Conference, of which Rev. Blackstone is in charge. The conference promises to be a success. It commenced yesterday and will last a fortnight.

The following telegram was cabled to America last Sunday by the Tientsin Chinese Y. M. C. A.: "Chinese Legation, Washington. Please communicate following to Senator Lodge and Senate our heartfelt thanks for your sympathy for Shantung dispute pray God helps you maintain righteous stand members Y. M. C. A."

Professor Heymans, who was in charge of the orchestra of the Union Philharmonique for some time, and the band left Peking last Sunday for good, having been engaged by the French Municipal Council at Shanghai. Peking is thus deprived of its only public band. The departing band was originally started by Sir Robert Hart and later maintained by Sir Robert Bredon.

In a mandate issued early this week, the President appointed General Pao Kwei-ching, newly appointed Tuchun of Kirin, director-general of the Chinese Eastern Railway, in place of Kuo Chung-hsi. The reason for the change given in the mandate is that the Chinese Eastern Railway "can only be adequately guarded by military under high and experienced command."

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has been instructed by the cabinet to make a collection of articles to be sent to America for exhibit at the forthcoming exposition. An office will be opened at Shanghai to act as a central collection office, and the provincial agricultural, commercial and industrial authorities are to be instructed to give it all their assistance.

A few hockey enthusiasts now and then turn out on Mondays and Thursdays to play hockey with the

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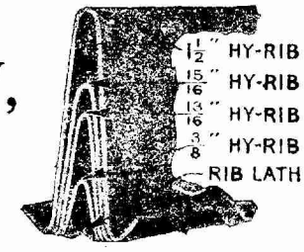

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Indians, of the British Legation Guard, on the glacis outside the British legation. Among them are noticed Major Page, of the B. A. T.; Major Hammond, Commandant British Legation Guard; Messrs. Wallas and Anderson of the Customs.; and Mr. Thomas of the Chartered Bank.

The cabinet has decided to appoint Shih Lu-peng, secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, as Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shantung. Mr. Shih will be succeeded by Chu Shing-yuan in the Ministry. Mr. Chu speaks the Japanese language fluently and has served as the medium between the Chinese government and the Japanese legation during the last few years.

Late last week, over ten Chinese newspaper and news agency representatives attended the dinner given by Mr. Funatsu, the new Japanese Consul-General and the new commander of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin. The Japanese hosts made speeches about the necessity of Sino-Japanese friendship through the establishment of a Sino-Japanese newspaper association at Tientsin.

Mr. Yoshizawa, the special representative of Japan, who is studying the Chinese-Japanese relations, arrived in Peking last Saturday, and has drawn the attention of the Chinese government to the boycott and expressed the hope that the government would take measures to suppress it. He left for Japan *via* Dairen yesterday, having accomplished his investigations of the new situation in China arising out of the Paris settlement.

On Thursday evening a mandate was issued lamenting the death of General Yang Shan-teh, military governor of Chekiang, who recently died at Hangchow, and raising him to the posthumous rank of full general and allowing his family for funeral expenses the sum of $1,000. Another mandate issued appointed General Lu Yung-hsiang, Defense Commissioner of Shanghai, to concurrently hold the position of military governor of Chekiang.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, has called upon the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and proposed the opening of negotiations between China and Japan concerning Shantung. He hinted at several concessions that Japan was prepared to make to China, the principle being reported to be that Japan would restore everything in Shantung within two years in return for concessions elsewhere. The government does not care to open negotiations at this particular moment.

The Standing Committee on the Unification of Railway Accounts and Statistics and the Chief of the Department of Railways of the Ministry of Communications have just issued the Statistics of Government Railways for the year ending December 31, 1917, a volume in large quarto, of 124 pages and 9 pages of diagrams and graphs. This is the fourth volume of the kind that has been issued, preceding volumes covering the first half of 1915, the second half of 1915, and the whole of 1916.

The government has offered the portfolio of Chinese Minister to Japan to Liu Ching-jen, former Minister to Russia, and now a member of the Inter-Allied Railway Commission in Siberia. The removal of Mr. Liu from his present position, it is pointed out in official circles here, will end all opposition of the Japanese in the regions of the Chinese Eastern Railway. During the Vladivostock conference Mr. Liu stoutly defended Chinese interests and it was largely due to him that China retained control of the railway.

The Morphia Bill recently submitted to parliament by the President, who is patron of the International Anti-Opium Association, contains one important provision to the effect that any one manufacturing, selling, attempting to sell, keeping in stock, transporting or importing from foreign countries, morphia, shall be liable to second-class imprisonment and a fine of $3,000. Another important provision relates to the punishment of any Customs officer or member of the Customs Staff who imports and allows the importation of morphia by first-class or second-class imprisonment and a fine not exceeding $5,000.

Peking, August 16, 1919.

News from Hankow

The market for piece goods is very quiet and deliveries small. Prices for near arrival cargo are steady. The demand for yarn is good at steady prices.

P. Lockwood Jones, who has been in charge of the interests of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company in Hankow for many years, left on August 9 by the s. s. *Luenyi* for Shanghai on transfer.

The Japanese continue to buy gallnuts and white peas. The gallnuts, usual shape, and gallnuts plums are quoted at Tls. 24.50 and Tls. 25.50 per picul, while white peas are quoted at Tls. 2.15 per picul.

The First Wuchang Cotton Mill has decided at a recent meeting of shareholders to raise an additional capital of $1,000,000 by issuing new shares. Including this sum, the capital of this mill will be $3,000,000.

The Hankow Chapter of the Chinese Red Cross has prepared a special antidote for cholera infected persons and several hundred bottles have been distributed. Recently many suspected cases and deaths have been reported.

Large loads of worn out guns and cannons were transported from Changsha to Wuchang by rail. They were sent to the North on August 9 for making repairs, having been consumed in the actions between North and South.

The officers of the s. s. *Kiangwah* declared as untrue the story of the attempted collision with their steamer by a Japanese gunboat which was authoritatively stated in several responsible Chinese dailies in Hankow.

Telegraphic communication with Hunan, Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow has been restored as repairs have been completed on sections damaged by floods. Telegrams to those provinces are despatched from August 9.

It is understood here that the Peking government has appropriated $30,000 as flood relief funds for Hupeh. Many philanthropic organizations in Hankow are cooperating with the Hankow Chamber of Commerce to raise a relief fund.

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Dr. Yen Teh-ching, director-general of the Wuchang-Changsha Railway, has recently made an inspection trip round the various stations and is back here now. The branch railway to the Pinghsiang Colliery is now in operation.

According to the census recently taken by the Hankow constabulary, there are in the native city of Hankow 54,993 families, including 166,812 males and 87,250 females. About 55,551 persons are not employed in any definite work.

The tailors of the city of Hankow went on strike on August 14 on their employers refusing to accept their demand for increasing their wages. Such a condition of unrest among Chinese laborers is an outcome of the enhanced standard of living.

According to the census prepared by the Wuchang constabulary, the population of that city consists of 170,461 people and 35,020 families. The number of unemployed persons is 51,535 which it will be seen is more than 33 per cent of the whole population.

The Hupeh Financial Bureau has announced the diminuitions of *likin* on the home made cloths of some eighteen districts in Hupeh which is granted for the purpose of encouraging native manufactures. This will greatly reduce the cost of marketing native products.

The special martial law declared in Wuchang during the boycott agitations was revoked on August 10. The boycott spirit is dominating among the Chinese masses and the movement is conducted in a silent but all the more effective way although there are no agitations.

Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, president of Boone University, Wuchang, is now acting for Dr. Ridgely, chaplain of St. John's Church, Hankow, in the absence of the latter in Kikungshan. He may be addressed either to the University direct or to the American Church Mission, Hankow.

An official report has been received here from Ichang that there was a general burning of opium on August 9 under the auspices of the local authorities of Ichang when 5,100 ounces were committed to the fire. Steps are under consideration and will soon be put into effect for stopping opium smuggling and smoking.

Vice-Admiral W. L. Rodgers, Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, passed the port on August 13 on board the U. S. S. *General Alava*, on an attempted inspection trip to Changsha which was a failure owing to lack of water in the river. He is *en route* to Kiukiang and other ports of the lower Yangtze.

General Hsiung Ke-wu of Szechuan has telegraphed the Peking government stating that he intends to lead a strong force to the western borders of China against the Tibetan aborigines who are now creating serious disturbances. He requests the government to send funds for military expenses in that connection.

A movement has been set on foot by the Chinese firms of electrical supplies to found a guild. The majority of the electrical supply companies of Hankow are in the ownership of the Chekiang people. This trade has developed considerably within recent years and the demand for electrical goods by Chinese is steadily increasing.

In accordance with a Peking instruction, the civil governor of Hupeh has appointed four men to visit Japan to make a study of the system of district self-government. The free local governments were tried in China in the first year of the Republic, but the system was afterwards abolished. Probably a new system will be tried in China in the future.

General Li Yuan-hung, ex-President of China, is understood to have decided to make efforts for raising a relief fund for the inundated districts of Hupeh. He will cooperate with the Hupeh people who are now in important positions in Tientsin in this relief work for their native folks, General Li himself being a native of Hupeh.

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce is making efforts to collect all the home made goods of necessity as well as of luxury. The purpose they have in view is twofold: first, to ascertain genuine home goods and detect double dealings and, second, to give accurate information to the people who are still carrying on the boycott on Japanese goods.

The provincial authorities of Hupeh recently wired to Peking, stating that arrangements had been completed with the Southern military leaders regarding the withdrawal of troops from the fronts in the province of Hupeh. According to the arrangements, two brigades of the North and four regiments of the South will be withdrawn from August 11.

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General Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of General Tuan Chi-jui, left here for Peking on August 10, although he planned to go to Ichang. It is understood that his trips to Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Nanchang and Wuchang are connected with internal peace problems, especially that of the preservation of the present Peking parliament.

Hankow is having the hottest spell of the season with this week, and the mercury ran as high as 100° Fahrenheit on Thursday, August 14. The most gratifying outlook of the dry and hot weather is the subsiding of water in most inundated regions of Hupeh which has averted the expected serious flood. The cotton crop of the current year has also been greatly benefited by this weather although part of the crop was injured by the previous rainy season.

Owing to the enormous reduction in the supplies of bean oil, no sellers are in evidence at present. Woodoil is steady although buyers have held off the last week. Some fair sized purchases are reported to have been made with regard to the new sessamum seed crop. Despite the current exchange the tael price has advanced again. Hen albumen seems to be in good demand. Liquid hen yolk is slightly weaker and a few lots of antimony regulus have been sold.

Hankow, August 16, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, Editor of the "Peking Leader"
(刁德仁)

Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the "Peking Leader," was born at Hsingning district, Kwangtung, on August

14, 1888. He is a brother of Dr. Philip Tyau, Councillor of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. At the age of seven, Dr. Tyau was sent by his parents to Honolulu to study. At first he joined St. Peter's School and later attended the Iolani College.

In 1900, the year of the Boxer movement, Dr. Tyau returned to China and studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, where he graduated on February 1, 1907, at the head of his class. He was then known as the most assiduous student. After his graduation he taught school for two years and then went to England to pursue a higher education.

From 1909 to 1916 Dr. Tyau studied at the University of London. In November 1914 he obtained his L. L. B. degree with honors. In July of 1916 he was awarded the L. L. D., the subject of his thesis being "The Legal Obligations Arising out of Treaty Relations between China and other States," which has since been published in book form and is valued both abroad and at home. Two years previous to his post graduation he was Quain Prizeman in International Law at London University, which honor he held until 1916.

Upon his return to China in Septmber of 1916, Dr Tyau was engaged by the Tsing Hua College to lecture on International Law and teach English. He stayed at Tsing Hua until December of the following year. His journalistic activities in the meantime attracted the attention of the promoters of the "Peking Leader," and the latter engaged him to found and edit the Chinese English daily newspaper in the Capital. He was obliged to quit teaching and take up active journalistic work.

Dr. Tyau, after his graduation at St. John's University and before going abroad, interested himself in the publication of the "World's Chinese Students' Journal," which existed from 1906 to 1913 and of which he subsequently became an editor. During his stay in London, he was no less active in the field of journalism. While attending the University of London, he acted as London correspondent of the "Republican Advocate" (Shanghai) between 1912 and 1913, edited the "East in the West" (London), etc., frequently contributed articles to "The (London) Times," the "Contemporary Review," etc.

Dr. Tyau's activities were confined not to journalism alone. He was interested in other subjects as well. Thus, in August of 1910, he represented China at the Universal Peace Congress at Stockholm, represented China together with Dr. C. T. Wang at the World's Christian Students' Conference at Constantinople in May of 1911, and at the Anti-Opium Conference, Paris, in May of 1914.

The editor of the "Peking Leader" has already written several books although he is comparatively a young man. Besides publishing "The Legal Obligations Arising out of Treaty Relations between China and other States," he published in 1918 a book on "China's New Constitutions and International Problems" and edited in 1919 "China in 1919." Dr. Tyau has just sent off to London a book manuscript on "London through Chinese Eyes" (or "My Seven and a Half Years in London") containing over 80,000 words, which is to be published by Headly Brothers, illustrated by a Chinese lady artist, and which will contain a preface by Sir John Jordan, British Minister in Peking.

Dr. Tyau is now in Shanghai where he was married last week, his wife having just arrived from America where she had been attending school.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 11. At the request of the Japanese Minister at Peking the Cabinet office is understood to have telegraphed to the provincial authorities instructing them to take steps to suppress the anti-Japanese boycott movement.

August 14. At a Cabinet meeting in Tokio it is decided in view of Japan's special rights and interests to demand exemption of Manchuria and Mongolia from the purview of the Financial Consortium.

SIBERIA

August 13. A summary is given out at Peking of President Wilson's message to the Senate July 25, defining the U. S. government's policy towards Siberia; the purpose of the continuance of American troops in Siberia was to keep open the necessary arteries of trade and to extend economic aid to the population of Siberia.

August 14. A telegram from Harbin states that more than 1,000 deaths from cholera have occurred there within 10 days.

JAPAN

August 16. Advices from Osaka indicate that increasing anxiety is being felt by Japanese industrialists, especially the spinners, over the Labor Conference to be held at Washington, D. C., in October; frequent conferences have been held at Osaka with a view to electing a suitable representative to present their position with regard to the reduction of hours, the abolition of night-work and child-labor which, if drastically and immediately carried out, will hit the spinners very hard.

August 20. The text of the new organization for Korea is officially promulgated.

GENERAL

August 11. The death occurs at Lenox, Mass., of Andrew Carnegie, the famous irom master and philanthropist.——A telegram from Archangel states that the presidents of the Zemstvos in Northern Russia have issued a tragic appeal to the Western democracies against the withdrawal of their troops thus leaving the population at the mercy of the Bolsheviks.

August 12. A message from Helsingfors states that a new Russian Northwestern Provisional Government has been formed under Premier Lianzoff; the general complexion of the Ministry is moderately revolutionary and socialistic, but strongly anti-Bolshevik.

August 13. Advices from Russia indicate that even more Radical leaders than Lenin are usurping his powers.

August 14. England signs an agreement with Persia which arouses the opposition of the French press generally; the treaty provides for an advance by Great Britain (half to be shared by India) of £2,000,000 sterling secured upon the Customs revenue to permit the initiation of necessary reforms.

August 16. Among various diplomatic appointments made in London is that of Sir William Tyrrell to be second-in-command to Viscount Grey, recently appointed Ambassador to Washington.

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August 18. Further trouble in Mexico is foreshadowed by President Carranza ordering the British Charge d'Affaires at Mexico City to leave the country; 2 American airmen previously had written that they were being held for ransom by Mexican brigands.

Men and Events

George Merriam Newell, a professor of Foochow College, Foochow, is in Shanghai on a visit.

Clarence E. Gauss, United States Consul at Amoy, and formerly of Shanghai, is in Shanghai on a visit.

W. A. B. Nichols, of Fearon, Daniel & Company, Shanghai, departed for Tientsin and North China on Monday, August 19.

W. B. Hart, representative of the Byoir & Hart Film Company of New York, returned to Shanghai after a several weeks' trip spent in Hongkong and Manila.

It has been announced that W.A.B. Nichols, Shanghai, has been elected president and appointed general manager for China of Fearon, Daniel & Company, Inc.

R. B. Nichols, of the American Trading Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart for America on Saturday, August 23, for a six months' trip. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Nichols.

N. A. Thompson, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Shanghai, will depart for America on six months' leave on Saturday, August 23. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Thompson.

News has been received here of the death at Tungchow of H. C. de Rijke, formerly assistant engineer of the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council. His death was caused by cholera.

The annual election of officers of the Kiangsu Educational Association was held on Wednesday, August 20, and the following officers were re-elected for the year: Chang Chien, president; Huang Yen-pei, vice-president.

This from the *Chicago Tribune*:- "DON'T forget it was the British Empire that won this war."—Field Marshal Haig. Let's all frame the information and hang it over our desks. As a matter of fact, the Salvation Army doughnut won the war.

The engagement has been announced of W. A. B. Haughwout, general manager of Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., to Miss Marion L. Brodie of Portland, Oregon. At the present time Miss Brodie is staying with friends in Tientsin, and the marriage will take place in November.

Recent American papers state that Edward N. Hurley has resigned as Chairman of the United States Shipping Board and that John Barton Payne of Chicago has been nominated by President Wilson as his successor. Mr. Hurley states that his reason for resignation was his desire to return to private life.

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It has been reported that the Foster-McClellan Company, manufacturers and chemists, will build a modern building of four stories to be used for offices and godown on 3 *mow* of land purchased by the company on Kiangse Road. Work on the building will be started in the next three or four months.

The wedding took place at Dairen on August 15 of Harold Joseph Sheridan, of New Haven, Connecticut, of the Standard Oil Company of New York, and Miss Katherine Louise Erdner, of Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan arrived in Shanghai on Monday, August 18, from Dairen per s. s. *Sakaki Maru*.

General Lu Yung-hsing, Defense Commissioner of Woosung and Shanghai, has been appointed Acting Tuchun of Chekiang province. It is understood that his appointment to the new position was recommended by General Li Shun of Nanking. There are said to be four candidates for the position to be vacated by General Lu.

The Western Returned Students' Organization of Shanghai has issued a call for a National Convention of Chinese graduates of American and European Universities to be held in Shanghai on August 29, 30 and 31. The purpose of the convention is to formulate definite plans for the industrial, financial and social development of China.

The death has been announced of Andrew Carnegie, a famous philanthropist and prominent citizen of America. Mr. Carnegie has been connected with many enterprises and was the principal owner of steel mills at various places in America. He has been noted for his philanthropy and has given large numbers of libraries to cities and towns in America and Great Britain. In addition to other honors conferred upon him the honor of Commander of the Legion of Honor of France had been given him. It is estimated that Mr. Carnegie's benefactions up to July 1918 amounted to £70 millions.

During the absence of Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Peking, in the United States his office will be in charge of Paul Page Whitham, U. S. Trade Commissioner, who has been in China for the last two years. On September 1 Lynn W. Meekins, of Washington, D. C., is expected to arrive in Peking and will assume the position of assistant Commercial Attache. J. Morgan Clements who is investigating the mineral resources of China, for the U. S. government, will also be attached to the Commercial Attache's office. Mr. Arnold will probably be in America for a period of six months.

Christenson, Hanify & Weatherwax, an importing, exporting and shipping firm of San Francisco, has established offices in Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila and is planning soon to open offices in Tientsin and Hankow. The Shanghai office which is located at No. 14 Canton Road is in charge of G. T. Robson and with him is associated C. Preston Hering, who has been engaged in special engineering work for the U. S. government for several years. This firm has for several years been one of the leading lumber dealers of

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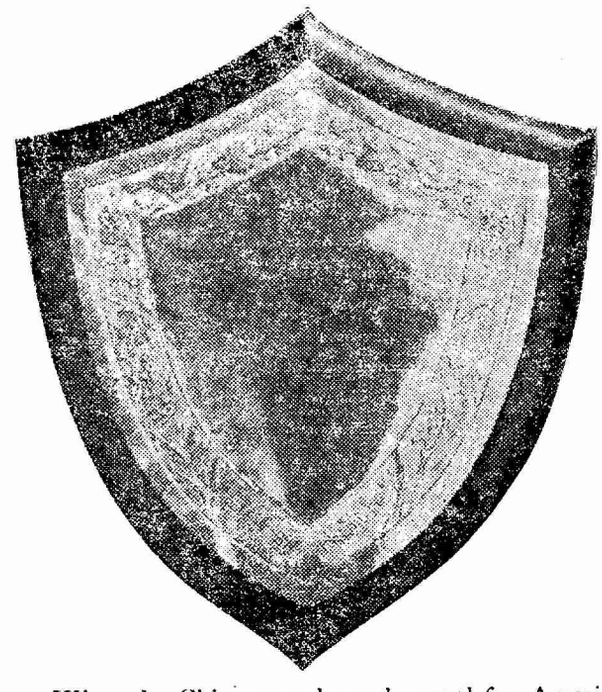
the Pacific Coast, but since the beginning of the war has engaged in the general import and export business, chiefly with Europe and South America.

The various steamship companies in Shanghai have received Chinese Maritime Customs baggage declaration forms, which must be filled out by all passengers landing in Shanghai. According to instructions issued passengers will be permitted to bring in free of duty necessary and appropriate wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and similar personal effects owned by the person and not to be offered for sale. All other articles in baggage must be declared. The importation of arms and munitions of war, explosives, bombs and materials used in manufacture thereof, salt, opium and its derivatives, hypodermic syringes and obscene pictures.

Distillers of whiskey in the United Kingdom are threatening to refuse supplies if an increased tax on the manufacture of spirits is imposed in the forthcoming Budget without provision for an increase in the present retail price of 9s. (about $2.16) a bottle. The American Chamber of Commerce in London reports that the annual meeting of the Whiskey Association including practically all the Scotch and Irish distillers and blenders unanimously resolved to intimate that if such an increased duty is to be borne by members of the trade and not by the consumer, the trade would have no option but to cease delivery of whisky since they could not supply it except at a loss. Consumers point out, however, that whiskey which cost 3s.9d. (90 cents) before the war now costs 9s. ($2.16). Meanwhile the duty on the manufacture has been increased only from 1s.9d. (42 cents) to 3s.6d. (84 cents). This means that for an article previously valued at 2s (46 cents) the manufacturers are now getting 5s.6d ($1.32).

Silver Shield to U. S. Senate



When the Chinese students departed for America last Saturday they took with them for presentation to the American Senate a silver shield as a token of

appreciation on behalf of the students for the interest the Senate has taken in the Shantung Question. Upon the shield is engraved the following words: "To the Members of the Senate of the United States of America who have upheld the cause of Justice in China in relation to Shantung against the decision of the Paris Peace Conference. In token of gratitude and appreciation this shield is presented by the Shanghai Students' Union August, 1919.

American Fire and Marine Insurance Companies into China Field

Howard P. Moore, assistant secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, representing twenty American fire and marine insurance companies with a combined capitalization of G. $49,750,000, is in China for the purpose of making business connections in this country. This is said to be the first move on the part of the large companies in the United States to extend their business overseas. The companies that Mr. Moore represents are as follows: American Insurance Company of New Jersey, Boston Insurance Company of Massachusetts, Continental Insurance Company of New York, Fidelity-Phoenix Insurance Company of New York, Firemen's Insurance Company of New Jersey, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of California, Glens Falls Insurance Company of New York, Great American Insurance Company of New York, Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut, Home Insurance Company of New York, Insurance Company of North America of Pennsylvania, National Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut, New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Niagara Falls Insurance Company of New York, Phoenix Insurance Company of Connecticut, Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Rhode Island, Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Massachusetts, St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Minnesota, and the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Dress of Chinese Women

The Japanese Kimona is copied from the Chinese dress of the Ming dynasty.

BY MISS YU SOO-TSING

The fashions of Chinese dress may be divided into two periods, that before the Ching dynasty and that of the Ching dynasty and to the present day. The first includes the ancient and medieaval periods. Their fashions were quite different from those of to-day.

In two thousand six hundred and forty B. C. an Empress known as the Si-ling, wife of the famous Emperor Huang-ti, first began the cultivation of the mulberry tree and the growing of silk worms. She invented the first loom. From this time we began spinning, weaving and making clothes. When it came to the time of the Chow dynasty we had all kinds of clothes for all occasions and ranks. The Emperor wore yellow, the nobility red or dark red, the common people white, and servants and slaves dark brown. These distinctions were kept strictly during the Tong and Sung dynasties, but during the Kying, Lioa and Yuan dynasties they changed the colors and used different flowers and designs to mark the castes. The style of that period looked very much like foreign dress: long, loose and flowing garments. Women usually had longer skirts so that their feet were not shown. Sometimes they had very long skirts that looked like the long trains of the European court ladies. These two parts were seldom made of the same color. For instance, if the upper part was pink, the lower part would be light blue. Rich people always had silk dresses all embroidered with flowers such as the lotus, sacred lilies, the rose and peony. The sleeves were very long and usually covered the hands. On the sides of the belt they let fall three or five embroidered ribbon-like silk streamers or colored silk cords. Some rich women would put on the ends of the ribbons tiny gold bells. When they moved or the wind blew the bells would make a soft sound. We had this style of dress till the end of the Ming dynasty. It seems to me that it was a very beautiful fashion, but it was very troublesome and inconvenient for doing work since you could not walk quickly and move nimbly. During the Ching dynasty our dress changed entirely. The Manchus conquered us and forced us to wear Manchurian styles. So what we wear to-day is not Chinese style but a little bit like the Manchus. When Ching Su-t'so conquered China, he played a trick on a Chinese officer Hong Zung-zen who was the best statesman of that time and made him high officer in the Ching court. But all the time he felt bitter toward the Manchurians. When the time came for us to change our dress he said our women and children would never wear their style. Therefore women still wore short dresses and skirts and little children kept to the Ming style (Manchurian women had long dresses and high shoes just like men). For the dead the style was never changed. The Manchus had two kinds of dress, ceremonial and ordinary dress. The latter was quite simple. It consisted of a dress, a pair of trousers and a skirt. The dress was about three feet long and the sleeves one foot wide. Beautifully embroidered bands trimmed the dress. Sometimes three or four kinds were put together and sewed on the garment. Poorer people who could not afford to buy silk embroidery would put on some black satin instead. This kind of dress was old-fashioned and is nowhere to be seen now. The ceremonial dress was very complicated. The full dress consisted of three suits, the inner, outer and the coat. The inner suit was made of soft silk. They could be of any color, but the outer suit had to be crimson satin, embroidered with gold. The skirt was the most fascinating. It

was made of crimson satin trimmed with gold. On each side there were seven folds, on each fold some pretty flowers were embroidered. All around the skirt there were fourteen or sixteen embroidered silk streamers one inch wide hanging down, and on each tip there was a tiny bell of silver or gold. When the lady moved all the bells began to tinkle—only married women wore this kind of skirt. The coat was made of navy blue satin with two square pieces of embroidery, one in front and the other on the back. On the square piece usually a dragon was embroidered though sometimes a peacock or some other bird was used. We do not have any thing like this to-day. The Republic of China has banished the beautiful ceremonial dress forever. The style we have now is neither Manchurian nor Ming fashion, but a combination of both.

Women and Events

Four tons of disinfectant for use of the American Red Cross in Siberia will be sent to Vladivostock on the *Simbirsk* by the China Central Committee. The *Simbirsk* sails from Shanghai next Friday.

The Frawley Company is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the s. s. *China*, due August 31. They will make their first appearance on Monday, September 1. Miss Gloria Fonda, a prominent movie-actress, is a member of the company.

The regular tennis-tea dansant was held at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, on Wednesday, August 20. Music was furnished by the Kerry Orchestra. On Thursday, August 21, the Country Club played the Japanese Tennis Club.

Seven cases of supplies valued at $1,230.60 were shipped to the British Red Cross in Siberia by the British Women's Work Association, according to the weekly report of the B. W. W. A. The shipment was sent on the *Nancy Moller* and included 1,259 garments and 3,210 bands.

The wedding took place on Saturday, August 17, of M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the *Peking Leader*, and Miss Tsai Lawn-yin at the Church of Our Savior, Dixwell Road, Shanghai, by the Reverend P. N. Tsu. Miss Tsai is a graduate of St. Mary's Hall and a student at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. The reception was held at the Great Eastern Hotel, Nanking Road. Mr. and Mrs. Tyau departed for Hangchow and will later return to Peking.

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U.S. Now Supplying Half of World's Manufactures

THE United States is now supplying approximately one-half of the manufactures entering international trade. All of the non-manufacturing sections of the whole world are now looking to America for a large proportion of their supplies of manufactures. Prior to the war the United States was supplying about one-sixth of the manufactures entering international trade; in the year which ends with June 1919, America supplied about one-half. Manufactures entering international trade in pre-war years averaged about G. $7,000,000,000 per annum, but with the suspension of exports by certain of the great manufacturing countries of the world, notably Germany, Austria and Belgium, and the great reduction in exports by the other European manufacturers, Great Britain, France and Italy, the value of manufactures other than war materials entering international trade was temporarily reduced, and the total value of the manufactures entering world commerce in the fiscal year 1919 is probably little more than G. $6,500,000,000, of which the United States supplied about one-half. Manufactures exported from the United States in the calendar year 1918 aggregated G. $3,395,000,000, exclusive of those sent to the United States non-contiguous territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico, which are not included in the figures in foreign trade. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the exports of manufactures from the United States has averaged G. $265,000,000 per month during the ten months of the fiscal year, for which figures are now available, and in the latest month, April, were G. $290,000,000, thus justifying an estimate of over G. $3,000,000,000 as the record for the fiscal year ending with June 1919, of which nearly two-thirds is included in the period following the close of the war.

The "non-manufacturing" area of the world, which was prior to the war accustomed to draw its manufactures chiefly from Europe and the United States, consists of South America, Africa, Oceania, Asia, except Japan, and all of North America outside the United States. Manufactures formed, prior to the war, about 66 per cent of America's exports to Asia; 85 per cent of those to South America; 85 per cent of those to Oceania; 75 per cent of those to Africa and

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The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer-Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

65 per cent of those to North America. With the fall off of available manufactures from Europe, American exports to all those areas have enormously increased. The total exports to Asia increased from G. $115,000,000 in the fiscal year 1914 to about G. $550,000,000 in the fiscal year ending with June 1919; to South America from G. $125,000,000 in 1914 to nearly G. $400,000,000 in 1919; to Oceania from G. $54,000,000 in the pre-war period to G. $190,000,000 in the current year; to Africa from G. $28,000,000 to G. $75,000,000, and to North America which also takes its manufactures chiefly from the United States, the increase is from G. $529,000,000 in 1914 to approximately G. $1,275,000,000 in the year which ends with this month, and most of these phenomenal gains occur in manufactures.

The United States is in fact the only manufacturing country of the world other than Japan, showing an increase in its exports of manufactures during the war period. Exports of manufactures from Great Britain in 1918 were slightly less in value than those in 1913; those from France show a heavy fall off, while the other great manufacturing countries of the world, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Belgium, were practically out of over-seas trade during the war.

The total trade of the United States in the fiscal year ending with June will be the highest on record and may cross the G.$10,000,000,000 line. For the 11 months ending with May, for which official figures are now available, the grand total is G.$9,111,000,000 against G.$8,949,000,000 in the full fiscal year 7191, the highest record ever made for an entire fiscal year. Thus the grand total for the 11 months ending with May exceeds that of any full year in the past, and should the June figures equal the monthly average of the 11 months already elapsed the grand total for the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1919, would be over G.$10,000,000,000.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES IN 10 MONTHS ENDING WITH APRIL, 1919
BY GRAND DIVISIONS

From—	*Europe*	*No. America*	*So. America*	*Asia*	*Oceania*	*Africa*	*Grand Total*
1914	$ 756,038,000	$343,630,000	$185,446,000	$238,649,000	$33,094,000	$15,258,000	$1,572,115,000
1915	527,466,000	372,766,000	216,195,000	201,355,000	38,895,000	17,513,000	1,374,190,000
1916	489,651,000	454,705,000	312,206,000	333,572,000	78,538,000	53,697,000	1,722,368,000
1917	497,944,000	583,002,000	424,587,000	465,205,000	52,073,000	49,194,000	2,072,045,000
1918	348,767,000	724,839,000	466,651,000	662,892,000	107,497,000	51,806,000	2,362,452,000
1919	272,249,000	842,142,000	465,054,000	669,043,000	170,710,000	54,722,000	2,473,918,000

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM U. S. SAME PERIOD

1914	$1,301,737,000	$443,859,000	$106,762,000	$ 99,722,000	$70,002,000	$23,693,000	$2,045,774,000
1915	1,588,805,000	388,609,000	73,604,000	91,259,000	60,804,000	22,744,000	2,225,824,000
1916	2,356,224,000	582,294,000	141,832,000	197,344,000	81,857,000	35,832,000	3,395,382,000
1917	3,597,560,000	898,776,000	207,132,000	324,374,000	90,950,000	48,116,000	5,166,907,000
1918	3,094,877,000	996,626,000	257,306,000	380,958,000	108,887,000	46,333,000	4,884,987,000
1919	3,602,110,000	1,070,771,000	324,681,000	471,432,000	167,124,000	65,827,000	5,701,936,000

Japan's Imports Into China Decreasing Rapidly

The following figures, according to a writer in the *North China Daily News*, show the effectiveness of the present Chinese boycott against Japanese merchandise at the port of Shanghai:

Article	Per	First 10 days July 1918	First 10 days July 1919
Cement	Piculs	4,440	—
Clothing	Dozens	42,158	2,042
Coal	Tons	39,314	15,417
Cotton Yarn	Piculs	4,042	737
Cotton Raw	Piculs	5,112	—
Gunnies	Pieces	241,550	27,000
Household Utensils	Dozens	5,273	233
Matches	Gross	107,900	15,900
Mirrors	Dozens	2,634	—
METALS:			
Brass Materials	Piculs	352	119
Copper Materials	Piculs	283	571
Iron Materials	Piculs	2,162	24
Paper	Piculs	3,936	607
Piece Goods	Pieces	104,299	77,604
Sugar (refined)	Piculs	22,828	7,093
Umbrellas	Pieces	78,403	—

It is not necessary to take each of these articles in turn to show how great a financial loss has been suffered as a result of the boycott. Considering only a few items out of the list and priceing them as low as possible, a loss is shown of over Yen 1,000,000 right away. The loss on clothing could be called Yen 200,000, on coal Yen 250,000 on cotton yarn Yen 300,000, on piece goods Yen 150,000 and on sugar Yen 150,000.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton :— Weakness caused by liquidation, and liquidation caused by weakness, by selling out of spots influencing the future markets, and selling out of future contracts influencing the spot markets, have been the features of the week, which shows a net decline of one tael (caused by local conditions).

This seems to be the weak point from the standpoint of immediate speculative results; and seven-tenths of the trading of the week has been the swapping of contracts by local professionals. As to commitments from the interior marts, it is a noteworthy feature of the situation and one which abundantly attests the growing power of planters, that, in the face of disturbed financial conditions and curtailed credits, farmers have been able to hold back a large portion of their crops. After careful inquiry, we believe that as much as 15 per cent may still be in farmers' hands. Some of this cotton is sold right along but the stock will not be moved freely, this depending on climatical conditions from now to picking time.

Since our last report on crop conditions, the weather has materially changed for the better during the past week, not only in our own section of the province but in all the other cotton growing centers. If present seasonable weather continues a recovery of 10 per cent of the loss is anticipated.

As to the future course of the market, it would be hazardous to attempt any predictions, the situation hinging on the weather map and the trend both of the New York and Osaka markets.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Liverpool, August 11, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....30.50 pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal.....15.00 „
Good Middling American, Spot.....18.88 „
Sept.....19.36 „
Oct.....19.55 „

Market :— Steady

New York, August 13, 1919

New York Market :— Spot 31.85 cents
Oct. 31.47 „
Jan. 31.60 „
Mar. 31.62 „
Market :— Steady

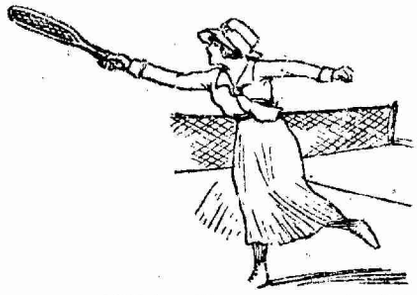
Bombay, August 9, 1919

Indian Market :—

Broach 535 Rps. per Khandy
Market :— Steady

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi.....Tls. 33.50
Tungchow ..... „ 32.50
Tungchow New Crop.. „ 34.50
Shanghai..... „ 30.50
„ New Crop.... „ 32.50
Tone of the Market :— Easier



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Commercial and Financial Notes

A small but increasing demand for motor boats in Chefoo, China, is reported by American Consul-General Lester Maynard, at Chefoo. The Netherlands Harbor Works Co., in constructing the Chefoo breakwater, has several motor boats in use, and the Chinese Maritime Customs operate two motor boats. The main obstacle to the operating of motor boats at Chefoo is the exposed position of the neighboring waters and the liability throughout the year to sudden and violent storms. The Chinese at the port show no interest in motor boats either for commercial or pleasure purposes, and in fact the nature of their occupations creates little demand.

The Guaranty Trust Co. has refused to balance the account of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, because of a claim to money on deposit made in the interest of the Bolshevik government controlling a large part of Russia, according to a suit filed in the Federal Court by the bank against the trust company. The Russo-Asiatic Bank, whose main office was moved in February, 1918, from Petrograd to Paris, has had an account with the Guaranty Trust Co. for several years. It was asserted in the complaint that the claim of the Bolshevik faction entertained by the trust company is null and void, because it is made pursuant to measures taken to confiscate the assets and property of the Russo-Asiatic Bank.—*From the "American Banker."*

According to American Consul-General G. H. Scidmore, of Yokohama, some of the following activities in the business field are reported in China by two members of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce who have been on a tour of inspection in China: Next to the cultivation of cotton, the hemp industry is the most promising. The canning of beef and pork are also promising, and the manufacture of egg powder is carried on by the foreigner with good returns. The success of the oil industry—the extraction of oil from soya beans and groundnuts—and the flower industry were reported doubtful. The production of iron in China for this year, as reported by the Chamber of Commerce, Tokio, was expected to amount to 576,000 tons, and it will probably reach 936,000 tons next year.

The following directors were elected at the annual meeting of the Asia Banking Corporation, 35 Broadway, New York: C. F. Adams, vice-president, First National Bank of Portland, Ore.; M. F. Backus, president, National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington; Captain Robert Dollar and Herbert Fleishhacker, president, Anglo & London Paris National Bank, both of San Francisco; Seward Prosser, president, and Fred I. Kent, vice-president, Bankers Trust Co., New York; Thatcher M. Brown of Brown Bros. & Co., Lansing P. Reed of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, and George Ed. Smith, Royal Typewriter Co., all of New York; Charles H. Sabin, president, Albert Breton, Alexander Phillips, W. C. Lane and Eugene W. Stetson, vice-presidents, Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

There is an excellent opportunity in China for American hosiery merchants. In 1917 there were imported into China 2,774,345 dozen pairs of hose, of which 299,402 were re-exported abroad, making the net import of hosiery in China 2,474,943 dozen, valued at G. $2,750,000. The increase in the quantity imported in 1917 over 1916 was 500,000 dozen. Japan controls the hosiery market in China, having more than doubled the quantity of these exports in the last few years. Imports of hosiery from Japan in 1915 were 776, 879 dozen; 1916, 1,359,533; 1917, 1,675,608 dozen. The most popular make of socks in Nanking, China, are of cotton, very coarse, and much heavier as a rule, than the American cotton socks. Two popular makes are manufactured in China, one at Shanghai, where there are number of cotton mills, the other at Chinkiang. As the Chinese have much smaller feet than the foreigners this should be kept in mind by the hosiery dealer who desires to enter the Chinese market, according to American Consul Samuel Sokobin, Nanking.

For Americans in China who served in the European War

The REVIEW is compiling a list of all Americans now living in China who were in service in the European war. This refers to any branch of war work, actual service in Europe, service in America, Siberia, etc. service in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare, Chinese Labor Corps, and so on.

The purpose of this list is for reproduction in the REVIEW, for statistical purposes, and also to form the nucleus for a possible organizition here of Americans who participated in the War. We already have a list of several names, but do not desire to print same until it is complcte. Please fill out the attached blank and mail to the REVIEW at 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

(Name)..... *(Branch of Service)*.....

(Address in China)..... *(Service Where)*.....

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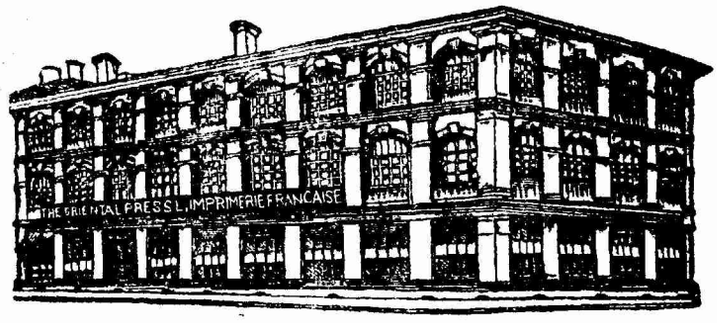

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

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Here's Another Little Test

From the "Chicago Tribune," July 17, 1919

REPUBLICAN senators, with Senator Lodge as their chief, and very able, spokesman, lament the loss of Shantung by China and its acquisition by Japan. It is true that there are some limitations to Japan's possession. She gets everything she wants, but there is an understanding, as befits this idealistic world, that if China is very, very good she may get Shantung back again—in her eye she will.

This is lamentable, we'll admit. Even Senator Williams, whose Democratic ear is reliably supposed to have the President's confidence, says that the pill was a hard one for the American peace commissioners to swallow. It seems to be sticking somewhere in the esophagus, yet it may be as unpleasant to get it up again as to get it all the way down.

What do the Republican senators, whom we admire, intend to do about it after all? What can they do about it? Senator Lodge is right. Great Britain sat still and saw Germany grow, saw Germany take Schleswig-Holstein, boot Austria out of ambitions and into subjection, provoke a war with France and take Alsace, and having seen this, gave Germany Heligoland and lived to regret the whole proceedings.

What of it? We have seen Japan kick Russia out of Manchuria, kick Germany out of Shantung, overrun Korea, take over Shantung, and now Japan is waiting her time to kick France out of Indo-China and probably us out of the Philippines and Hawaii. What shall we do about it? What do the Republican senators want to do about it? Merely withhold American indorsement from that part of the peace treaty which hands 36,000,000 or 40,000,000 Chinese over to the Japanese with their resources and possessions?

That will not help the Chinese much, although it may persuade them that we are their friends. It also will persuade the Japanese that we are their enemies. The biggest nation in the world, unable to turn a finger to help itself, because it has been ruled by pacifist ideas for centuries, can't even be a dependable friend to itself.

We, who are willing to tackle any job anywhere, are sliding back into our old state of military weakness, disbanding our army and scrapping our equipment, but nothing restrains us from making enemies at every turn of the road. Of course it is an outrage against the high principles announced by every idealist in this new world of 1919 that Japan should put China under the yoke. It is not the only outrage. But who is going over to Shantung to say that the Japanese shall not have these Chinamen and their territory?

Is the United States going over? We shall have enough to do, in the end, in keeping the Japanese off the necks of the Filipinos—if we continue to make that our affair.

The Japanese went to Paris with one good bluff and with one good idea. They bluffed about race equality until they had the white commissioners, at least the English-speaking commissioners, worried into sleeplessness. Then they put forward their idea, which was to keep Shantung—and they keep it.

If they had not been given this at Paris they probably would have got it at Berlin, in a separate peace, and the world and its league could have had a fight if the world and its league wanted the fight.

We are forever butting our idealistic head against the hard wall of a realistic nation's determination. We'll concede that the rape of Shantung is a shame and we are a party to it. The signature of our peace commissioners is attached to the papers which hand over the territory. It wouldn't be so bad if we had not issued such a prospectus of what we were going to do. Our thunder has been in the index.

"We couldn't get everything," said Senator Williams philosophically. Will the senator point out where we got anything? We got exactly nothing and may be thankful it was no worse.

Japan got everything she wanted. So did every other great nation. If we do not intend that Japan shall have Shantung there is one good way to make our will effective. Go over and put her out. Are you ready for this test?

New Books and Publications

Land Problems in China

The Land Tax in China, by Han Liang Huang, Ph. D. Columbia University Studies in Political Science, Vol. 80, No. 3. New York: Longmans, Green & Company. 1918. Price U. S. $1.50.

DR. Huang's treatise is one of a growing number of theses for the doctor's degree dealing with China and written at American Universities. Dr. Huang's thesis divides itself into two parts, though it is not so divided by the author. These parts are: a discussion of land tenure in China, and a discussion of the land tax. The two parts are of course necessarily closely connected.

The land tax is traced from the tribute system of the Hsia dynasty; through the *tsing tien* system, which has roused the enthusiasm of single tax advocates; through the beginnings of the per *mow* tax; through the varied taxes on land during the Tsing dynasty down to the present day. The tax has changed as the system of land holding has changed and its development has been given many a strange turn as the result of the "permanent settlement" of Khang Hsi in 1712. To-day, says Dr. Huang, "the wastefulness and inefficiency of the collection system are almost incredible."

After the history of the tax Dr. Huang considers land tax reform. Sir Robert Hart, who was among the first to propose land tax reforms in modern times and whose proposals Dr. Huang considers superficial and impracticable, estimated the possible yield of the land tax at Tls. 400,000,000. Sir George Jamieson, whose estimate is founded upon some study of actual conditions, sets the figure at Tls. 451,000,000. Dr. Huang himself estimates the possible yield at Tls. 288,000,000. The actual yield of the land tax for 1916 was $97,553,514 according to figures given in the appendix to the book. This figure is not correct, however. It is the estimate of the budget for 1916. The figure, which was presented at the recent peace conference at Shanghai, is 81,937,041 dollars and is supposed to be the exact amount remitted to Peking during the year 1916. In any case the difference between 80 or 97 million dollars and 288 million taels is sufficient to justify the condemnation of the present method of collection.

Dr. Huang's suggestions as to the reform of the land tax may be stated briefly. The land tax should be based upon the selling value of the land; the tax should be imposed upon the value of the land alone, not including the value of improvements; a complete cadastral survey must be planned, but the reforms

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need not be delayed until this is completely carried out; the collection of the land tax must be taken out of the hands of the district magistrate and separate machinery must be devised. There may be some debate upon these proposals but they are not new and they are such as will commend themselves to students' of public finance throughout the country.

To-day, when it is being reported that the land tax is to be security for the great reorganization loan, for 400 million dollars, now under negotiation, one sees Dr. Huang's proposals by that melancholy light that shines over all things that might have been.

The second part of Dr. Huang's treatise discusses land tenure. The discussion is not full and it could not be for the author's chief interest lay in the tax. What is said is enough to rouse interest and to lead to the hope that we may expect a fuller treatment of this subject at some future time. In a society organized as English society, for instance, is organized, one of the most important of studies is the location and nature of the control of capital. In a society organized as China is organized, the important question is: where and of what nature is the control of land? Land is to an agricultural country what capital is to an industrial country.

Dr. Huang is to be thanked for doing an important task and to be encouraged to proceed to a harder and even more important one.—*By "C. F. R." in the "Chinese Recorder."*

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: R. A. Schilling, Hangchow; Capt. and Mrs. G. St. M. Stocker, Swatow; M. Seki, Tokio; B. Hill; F. R. Brown, New York; A. N. Spencer, Mentaitze; F. L. Robbins; A. G. Washbrooke, Hankow; E. P. Williams, Hankow; R. E. McFalls; Capt. P. E. McDermatt; Lt, W. Ancutt, Singapore; O. Nordquist, Nanking; A. C. Holborow, London; F. E. Eyly, Canton; E. A Parker, St. Albans; E. Berelavsky, Kobe; Lt. H. F. B. Handley; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Fithian, Portland; Mrr and Mrs. J. F. Byrne, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Shaw; Mr. and Mrs. L. Brown, Manila; W. B. Hart, New York; W. L. Gadding Hongkong; C. Austey, Hongkong; M. B. Davis, Hongkong; Mrs. W. F. Potter, Rapidan, Va.; J. E. Cannon, Richmond, Va.; G. de B. Kiem, Philadelphia; Miss M. Johnson, San Francisco; M. Nielsen, San Francisco; J.P. Babcock, Soochow; T.W. Silley, Wanshien; R. D. Pitt, Ningpo; M. Dakortcheff, Tokio; Fainjatur, Kobe; Jarnik; Mrs. North, Hankow; N. E. O. Connor, New York; F. S. Gaines, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Chicago; R. Zeidler; A. Perry, Hankow; Mrs. C. Heath, Newchwang; Mrs. G. Heath; C. Pestelozze, Peking; A. Zalte; H. J. Hull, Seattle; Mrs. J. Buser, Tientsin; R. B. Daughtry, Shanghai; T. Kochkine, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Vincent; Miss Vicent; R. S. Greene; Miss Kupper; P. B. Shelmerdine, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: J. Irvine, Jopan; Mr. and Mrs. A. Beljer and child; C. F. Lin, Peking; Lemis Peck; Capt Isnard, Harbin; W. Game, Hongkong; A. L. Alshuler, Hankow; Milnikoff; F. Honlz; H. Schlee; D. H. White; Dr. L. Cacabianca, Hongkong; Miss J. Nguyen, Hongkong; J. Beavais, Hongkong; Davidson; Mrs. J. W. G. Ravensuay; Mr. and Mrs. de Fernandes, Macao; W. H. Coleman, Dairen; S. Grundman, Local; F. P. Harrison, Nanking; T. K. Tseng; J. S. Stubblefield, Local; Schleeder, Local; P. D. G. Gain, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: S. Weiner; Arkadi D. Borodin, Nagasaki; A. J. Hilbert, Milwaukee; E. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. Berents and 4 children; Mrs and Mrs. M. Rich; H. Meyer; D. W. Schiopffe; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lathan, San Francisco; Max. Gorhler, Kuling; H. W. Brooke, San Francisco; F. P. Winzorch, Changsha; N. Librack, Dairen; G. Monoite, Manchuria; Mrs. D. Padkeevo, manchuria; Capt. K.E. Tuebben, Tientsin; H. de Kerenger, Peking; R. Leeff, Ichang; Dr. and Mrs. de Perindorge; Mr. and Mrs. Tyau, Peking; V. Clair, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. O. Crewe Read; Miss Crewe Read, Manila; F. R. Word, Nanking, H. T. Judson; A. Guttorm, Dalny; S. D. Main, Hangchow; G. W. Rucker; Mrs. J. P. Messre and son, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. Mardarieff; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Schoellkoff, Jr., Kobe; Miss W. Schoellkoff, Kobe; Master F. Schoellkoff, Kobe; Miss C. Pilley.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

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Recent Filings:

August 19, 1919; Cause No. 811; In re Estate of Herbert E. Dennis, deceased; petition; oath; bond; depositions.

" 20, " Cause No. 813; American Trading Company v. Klauber Trading Corporation; petition; summons.

Judgments and Orders:

August 13, 1919; Cause No. 808; U. S. v. Gavin; order of discharge.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of EDITH JANE STANLEY, Deceased. | Cause No. 807 | Estate No. 299 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Aministrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before February 1, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Francis Frederick Stanley,
Administrator,
No. 5, Markham Park,
Shanghai, China.

August 1, 1919.